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**BOROUGH OF CHORLEY**

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

Medical Officer of Health


**AND**

Chief Public Health Inspector

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1967**





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BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

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MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

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1967

The Worshipful The Mayor, Alderman Miss A FORSHAW.

Alderman	W. CORCORAN	Alderman	W. RAWCLIFFE
"	D. DUNN	"	G.R. RIGBY
"	W. LOWE	"	W. WILCOCK
"	Mrs. C.M. MONKS		
Councillor	Mrs. M. AINSWORTH	Councillor	G. HUTCHINSON
"	A. BARNES	"	P KEANE
"	Mrs. M.M. BLACKBURN	"	J.A. LUCAS
"	W. BLEASDALE	"	B.J. PILKINGTON
"	P.H. CRAIG	"	Mrs. B.J. RIGBY
"	G. CROOK	"	R.H. RIGBY
"	H.V. DAVIES	"	T. ROWLANDSON
"	W. FINCH	"	D.E.R. SEABROOK
"	J. GLYNN	"	I. SELLERS
"	H. HEAP	"	T.C. SHORROCK
"	Mrs. G.E. HOBAN	"	M.A. THOMPSON
"	J. HODSON	"	T. WOOSEY

Chairman of the Health Committee:

Alderman G.R. RIGBY

Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee:

Alderman D. DUNN.



PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

J. WALKER, M.N., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.F.D.

Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council, also Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District Councils of Adlington, Fulwood, Leyland, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell, and to the Rural District Councils of Chorley and Preston.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

N. T. W. POVER, L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.  
Also Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Health Division 4.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. G. KELLY, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.M. (a) (b) (c)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. W. ARMITAGE, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.M. (a) (b) to October, 1967

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

F. MYERS, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

K.W. TITTENSOR, M.A.P.H.I., (d)

W. J. THORNTON, M.A.P.H.I., (d)

- (a) Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Meat and Other Foods Inspector.
- (b) Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Smoke Inspector.
- (c) Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
- (d) Holds the Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Examination Board.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

E. R. KING

Clerical Staff:

R. HEAPS. Mrs. D. PROCTOR

Miss C.A. COOPER to October, 1967, Miss K. GARDINER from October, 1967

General Foreman:

A. PRETTY.



PART 1

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

As in previous years I should like in this introduction to refer to some of the matters dealt with in the body of the Report.

Regarding vital statistics the population of the Borough at the middle of 1967, according to the Registrar General's estimate, was 31,170 the same figure as the estimate for mid-year 1966. The number of live births assignable to the Borough was 559 of which 281 were males and 278 females and of the total 35 were illegitimate. The number of live births in the previous year was 504 so that there were 55 more births in the past year. The crude birth rate for the year 1967 was 17.9 (adjusted 19.2) per 1,000 estimated population whilst the birth rates for England and Wales and the County of Lancaster were 17.2 and 17.55 (adjusted 18.07) respectively.

The number of deaths assigned to the Borough for the year 1967 was 444 which is 10 fewer than in the previous year. The crude death rate for the Borough was 14.2 (adjusted 13.9) per 1,000 estimated population. The death rates for the country as a whole and for Lancashire were 11.2 and 12.18 (adjusted 13.03) respectively.

The Registrar General provides a table giving the causes of deaths in age groups and this table is reproduced in the Report. Comparing the figures in this table with those for 1966 it is found that the increase in deaths is spread over all the age groups from 45 to 75 years of age with the exception of that between 55 - 65 years where the number is the same. The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 11 which is a reduction of 2 from the previous year's figure. The Infantile Mortality rate for the Borough was, therefore, 20.0 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figure for England and Wales and Lancashire was 18.3 and 20.0 respectively. After the record low infantile mortality rate of 13.6 in the Borough in 1965 the figure for 1966 was disappointing but the year in question shows some improvement.

Turning to a consideration of the causes of death during 1967 one finds that heart diseases as usual caused the greatest number -- 140 as compared with 155 in the previous year. Of these 98 were classified as due to coronary disease which is 2 fewer than in 1966. Next to heart diseases as a cause of death comes malignant diseases with a total of 71 which represent a reduction of 9. This gives a death rate from cancer for the Borough of 2.28 per 1,000 population which is slightly above the national figure of 2.27. Vascular lesions of the nervous system which includes all forms of strokes ranks next with 78 deaths as compared with 71 in 1966. Tuberculosis, which not so long ago was a major killer caused only one death in 1967 the same as last year. It is pleasing to note that once again there were no deaths in 1967 attributable to child birth or abortion - there have been no such deaths since 1958 when there were two.

Regarding the incidence of infectious diseases it is found that the total number of notifications was 422 including 5 cases of tuberculosis as compared with 616 including 6 cases of tuberculosis in 1966. Most of this considerable reduction is accounted for by the high food poisoning figure last year and 93 fewer cases of measles. The reduction in the number of cases of scarlet fever was more or less balanced by the increase in whooping cough.

Fluctuations in the incidence of this latter disease throughout the country has been noted in recent years. One explanation of this which has been suggested is that the antigenic nature of the causal organism has changed. Another possibility may be that many illnesses notified as whooping cough are the result of infection with organisms other than that of whooping cough. These and other possibilities are being investigated by the Public Health Laboratory Service. In the meantime there can be no justification for relaxing efforts to secure immunisation of infants against whooping cough. It is also of vital importance that parents should take full advantage of the protection available to their children by vaccination and immunisation against poliomyelitis, diphtheria, tetanus and smallpox. Protection against tuberculosis is also available for contacts and older children who are found as a result of skin test to require it.

A vaccine against measles has also been available to a limited extent for some time and the Ministry of Health is planning a campaign of vaccination against the disease to commence this year.

Although measles is generally regarded as a mild disease in this country the incidence is very high and serious, complications are more common than generally realised. It is hoped, therefore, that parents of children who have not had measles will co-operate in ensuring that their children are protected by this new vaccine.



A good response could well result in the virtual disappearance of yet another infectious disease.

A mass radiography unit of the Regional Hospital Board paid a further visit to the school in the Borough where cases of tuberculosis had been discovered at previous surveys. On this occasion fortunately no further cases were found.

During the year 6 cases of infective jaundice were reported in school children which were all investigated. It is likely that further statutory rules will be made concerning this disease in the near future.

Personal Health and Welfare Services continue to be developed by the County Council. One of the more recently introduced services is the examination by smear test to detect early cancer of the cervix uteri. Women are strongly advised to take advantage of this simple test for which sessions are held at the School Clinic. Another development during the year was the holding of weekly sessions by the Family Planning Association on the same premises.

Housing conditions in the Borough continue to improve as a result of clearance or repair of unfit dwellings and the erection of new ones. Three small clearance areas comprising 58 houses were officially represented and a further 7 individual houses were represented as unfit for human habitation. A total of 130 new dwellings were completed during the year comprising 49 by the Council and 81 by private enterprise.

The completion of the scheme of flatlets for the elderly who are under the supervision of a resident warden is noted with particular pleasure. Accommodation of this kind is greatly appreciated by the elderly giving them, as it does a service of security whilst at the same time allowing a large measure of independence. It is hoped that other schemes of a similar kind will soon be forthcoming.

One of the problems still to be tackled by the Council is that of atmospheric pollution from domestic premises. There seems to me to be a growing awareness amongst the public of the benefits to be derived from a smoke control policy. The Council must sooner or later face up to its responsibilities under this part of the Clean Air Act 1956, bearing in mind that in the meantime the problem will grow with increasing housing development.

A study of Mr. Kelly's sections of the Report will show that the Public Health Inspectors have been active in a wide variety of aspects all of which are of great importance in the maintenance of a healthy environment.

The modernisation and extension of the Common Bank Sewage Disposal Works was commenced towards the end of the year.

In conclusion I must express my sincere thanks to Dr. Black, Assistant Divisional Medical Officer, Mr. Kelly and the Staff of the Health Department for their willing assistance and co-operation at all times. My thanks are also due to other officers and staff of the Council for their ready help whenever it is required.

I am very grateful indeed to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. WALKER,

Medical Officer of Health.

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Borough of Chorley is a compact industrial Lancashire town covering nearly 4,300 acres, of which about 680 acres were added in 1934, from the surrounding rural area, including the Duxbury Estate (650 acres) and part of the parishes of Euxton and Heath Charnock.

The town is situated approximately at the centre of a triangle formed by the County Boroughs of Preston, Wigan and Bolton, and is placed on elevated ground (average about 300 feet) at the approaches to the Pennine Range, which rises sharply to the East, the sea being located approximately 10 miles to the West. The subsoil is mainly clay, with outcrops of sand and gravel.

The majority of the houses in the centre of the town are of the terraced type and there are several municipal housing estates, but much new housing development has taken place in recent years. The town is well provided with several small green recreation grounds, and possesses in Astley Park, near the centre of the town, a large natural parkland of much beauty, comprising nearly 100 acres.

The principal industries are cotton, weaving, spinning and bleaching, motor works, manufacture of floor coverings and laundries. A large proportion of female labour is normally employed.

# VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1966 and 1967.

	1966	1967
Population (estimated) ... ..	31,170	31,170
Number of Deaths (corrected) ... ..	454	444
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) ... ..	14.6	14.2
Live Births ... ..	504	559
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) ... ..	16.2	17.9
Still-births ... ..	10	5
Still-births (per 1,000 live and still births) ... ..	19.5	9.0
Total live and still-births ... ..	514	564
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) ... ..	13	11
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births total	25.8	20.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..		
legitimate ... ..	21.8	18.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... ..		
illegitimate ... ..	4.0	2.0
Neo Natal Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live		
births (first four weeks) ... ..	17.9	13.0
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live		
births (under one week) ... ..	15.9	11.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths		
under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still-births)	35.0	20.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.7	6.3
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ... ..	-	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	-	-
Number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis ... ..	1	1
Death Rate per 1,000 population from Respiratory		
Tuberculosis ... ..	0.03	0.03
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	1	1
Death Rate per 1,000 population from all forms of		
Tuberculosis ... ..	0.03	0.03
The Borough covers an area of 4,292 acres ... ..		
Population Census, 1951 ... ..	32,636	
Population Census, 1961 ... ..	32,262	
No. of inhabited houses (Rate Books) ... ..	11,098	11,114
Rateable Value of the Borough ... ..	£979,981	£988,214
Product of 1d Rate ... ..	£3,788	£3,800



22. Influenza

23. Pneumonia

24. Bronchitis

25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System

26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum

27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea

28. Nephritis and Nephrosis

31. Congenital Malformations

32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases

33. Motor Vehicle Accidents

34. All Other Accidents

35. Suicide

TOTAL ALL CAUSES

M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-
F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
F	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12
M	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	9
F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	207	3	2	2	2	1	1	7	21	65	56
F	237	4	-	-	-	3	1	3	12	77	110

Causes of death at different periods of life during 1967 in the  
Municipal Borough of Chorley.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and un- der 1 yr.	AGE IN YEARS									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung	M	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	6	2	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	17	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	5	5	
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	4	
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	M	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	10	12	
	F	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	11	32	
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	15	11	
	F	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	20	20	
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
20. Other Heart Disease	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	4	
	F	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	13	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	9	

TABLE 1

	Live Births	Deaths (All Causes)	Stillbirths	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality						
						Total		Neo-Natal				
	No. of Births	Rate per 1000 Pop'n (crude)	No. of Deaths per 1000 Pop'n (crude)	No. of Still Births	Rate per 1000 Total births	No. of D'ths per 1000 Total births	Rate per 1000 Live Births	No. of D'ths	Rate per 1000 Live Births			
Year 1967	559	17.9	444	5	9.0	Nil	Nil	11	20.0	7	13.0	
Year 1966	504	16.2	454	10	19.5	Nil	Nil	13	25.8	9	17.9	
	1965	515	16.5	428	8	15.3	Nil	Nil	7	13.6	3	5.8
	1964	510	16.4	363	9	17.3	Nil	Nil	18	35.3	8	15.7
	1963	555	17.8	418	10	17.7	Nil	Nil	12	21.6	10	18.0
	1962	560	17.9	443	20	34.5	Nil	Nil	15	26.8	12	19.6
Avg. 5 years 1962-66	529	17.0	421	11	20.9	Nil	Nil	13	24.6	8	15.4	

\*Adjusted

Live Birth Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.07) = 19.2 per 1000

Death Rate (Comparability Factor, 0.98) = 13.9 per 1000

\* Adjusted Live Birth Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.07) = 19.2 per 1000  
 Death Rate (Comparability Factor, 0.98) = 13.9 per 1000

TABLE 11  
Infant Mortality Rates

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales	Lancashire
1962	26.8	21.4	24.0
1963	21.6	20.9	23.3
1964	35.3	20.0	21.4
1965	13.6	19.0	19.8
1966	25.8	19.0	19.9
1967	20.0	18.3	20.0

TABLE 111  
Birth Rates (Crude)

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales	Lancashire
1962	17.9	18.0	18.28
1963	17.8	18.2	18.28
1964	16.4	18.4	18.68
1965	16.5	18.1	18.20
1966	16.2	17.7	17.86
1967	17.9	17.2	17.55

TABLE 1V  
Death Rates (Crude)

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales	Lancashire
1962	14.2	11.9	12.85
1963	13.4	12.2	12.69
1964	11.7	11.3	12.09
1965	13.6	11.5	12.27
1966	14.6	11.7	12.73
1967	14.2	11.2	12.18



## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

Since the National Health Service Act came into force the personal health services of the Borough have been administered by the Lancashire County Council, as the "Local Health Authority" under the Act. These services include the Ante-Natal Clinics, Child Welfare Clinics and the School Health Services -- Medical and Dental, and the Home Nursing Services.

The Ambulance Service is also provided by the County Council.

The Hospital Services which include all the local and near-by hospitals, are now maintained by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee.

### Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory in Preston, which forms part of the nation's Public Health Laboratory Service, undertakes all the work of the Borough of Chorley in this field.

The Public Health Laboratory Service is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health, and caters for every aspect of the public health work of a local authority related to the bacteriological and biological examination of samples and specimens.

## DETAILS OF COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES

The following services are administered on behalf of Lancashire County Council by No. 4 Division Health Committee. The Divisional Medical Officer is Dr. J. Walker, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood, Tel. Preston 77263 and the local Assistant Divisional Medical Officer of Health is Dr. D.J. Black, School Clinic, Collison Avenue, Tel. Chorley 2709.

### Ambulance Service

There are 4 ambulances and 4 dual purpose cars stationed at the Ambulance Station in Preston Street, Chorley. The work done by this station covers the area of the Borough and surrounding districts. All these vehicles are fitted with radio, and are in direct contact with the County Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton.

### Midwifery Service

There are two domiciliary Midwives serving Chorley who attend expectant mothers who are confined at home.

### Home Nursing Service

There are established in various parts of Chorley 5 District Nursing Sisters, 2 District Nurses and 2 male District Charge Nurses.

The Duties of these nurses include nursing care of patients in their own homes and they arrange for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases.

#### Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Chorley and help a variety of cases including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity, and Tuberculosis cases. Night helps are also employed where needed.

#### Ante-Natal Clinic

There is a weekly session held at The School Clinic, Collison Avenue, Chorley when a Consultant Obstetrician, employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee, attends.

#### Child Welfare Centres

Three Child Welfare Centres are open each week in the district, one at Eaves Lane, each Wednesday afternoon, one at Collison Avenue open on Tuesdays and Fridays, and All Saints, Moor Road, being open Thursday afternoons. A Doctor and Health Visitor attend each clinic and advice is readily given in infant care and management and baby foods sold.

#### Cervical Cytology

Facilities for its early ascertainment of cervical cancer are available for mature women, by appointment, at the School Clinic, Collison Avenue.

#### Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination and Immunisation of children against Smallpox, Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus are available free of charge at County Council Clinics.

#### School Medical Service

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at all the schools, and clinic sessions are held at Collison Avenue, Chorley, for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care, speech therapy, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provision for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

### Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

### Welfare Services

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer any one to adequately care for them. One such home is Coniston House, Tootell Street, Chorley. Handicapped persons are also assisted.

Short term care for elderly people was available during the year, mainly to give a respite for persons caring for elderly relatives at home, or to allow them to take a holiday.

### Chiropody Service

Chiropody sessions were held at the School Clinic, Collison Avenue, during the year for persons of pensionable age, expectant mothers, and registered handicapped persons. In addition a domiciliary service is available for those unable to attend clinic.

A similar service was also available through the Chorley Voluntary Old Peoples' Welfare Committee.

### Mental Health Service

Mental Welfare Officers serving the area are based at the Divisional Health Office, Fulwood and are available to give advice. A Social Centre for persons requiring rehabilitation following mental illness operates each Tuesday afternoon in Crown Street, Chorley. For mentally sub-normal children there is a Junior Training Centre at 'Mayfield', Stratford Road, Chorley and a Training Centre and Hostel for mentally sub-normal adults in Weld Bank Lane, Chorley. A Youth Club for sub-normal children is held each Friday evening at Newtrees, Stump Lane, Chorley.

### National Assistance Act 1948 (Sec. 47)

### National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951

No. of applications made during the year	1
No. orders made	1

This application concerned an elderly lady who was moved to a County County Hostel, and later admitted to Whittingham Hospital.



PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (except T.B.)

1967 and 1966.

1967

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total Cases
Measles ... ..	185	11	2	77	275
Scarlet Fever ... ..	28	13	4	10	55
Diphtheria ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ... ..	12	6	6	26	50
Pneumonia ... ..	3	2	1	15	21
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ... ..	1	3	2	7	13
Dysentery ... ..	-	-	-	2	2
Paratyphoid ... ..	-	-	-	-	-

1966

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total Cases
Measles ... ..	272	2	16	78	368
Scarlet Fever ... ..	45	19	9	26	99
Diphtheria ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ... ..	-	2	5	2	9
Pneumonia ... ..	16	1	1	1	19
Erysipelas ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1	-	-	1	2
Dysentery ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ... ..	-	-	3	109	112
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-

It will be observed that there was a decrease in the number of notifications of measles and scarlet fever but an increase in whooping cough notifications. Food poisoning notifications appreciably decreased, but in only one of the thirteen notifications received was the organism identified and this was Salmonella Virchow.

## Tuberculosis

## New Cases and Mortality during 1967

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.								
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Totals.....	4		1		2		-	
1966 Totals...	4		2		1		-	
1965 Totals...	5		2		1		-	

No. of cases on the register at the end of the year were:-

Respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Non-Respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Removal from Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

The town is supplied with water from the Liverpool Corporation Water Works at Rivington (the Chorley supply coming from the filter beds at 'The Nab') with the exception of some properties on the Duxbury Estate, whose water is drawn from the Manchester Supply. The water is soft upland surface water, which is chlorinated and treated by the soda-ash process prior to distribution.

Weekly bacteriological and periodical chemical analyses are carried out by the Liverpool Corporation who forward copies of the results to the Public Health Department. The results are invariably satisfactory. In addition the Department took twelve samples for bacteriological examination and one sample for chemical analysis which were found to be satisfactory.

Source of Sample: Chorley Treated Water.

- Reaction, pH 7.9

Total Solids in Solution	92
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate	
in 15 mins...	1.08
in 3 hours	1.96
Ammonia	0.005
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.04
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.32
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Combined Chlorine	12
Free Chlorine	0.01
Total Hardness (as Ca CO <sub>3</sub> )	34
Carbonate Hardness (as Ca CO <sub>3</sub> )	18
Lead	Nil
Copper	0.01
Zinc	Nil
Total Iron	0.34
Apparent Colour	45 Hazen Units

Source of Sample.      Manchester Corporation Waterworks

- (a) Physical Examination.      Satisfactory.  
(b) Chemical Examination.

Reaction pH 7.4

Results expressed in parts per million:-

Total solids in Solution	...	...	...	...	...	72
Oxygen dissolved from Permanganate	...	...	...	...	...	
in 15 mins	...	...	...	...	...	0.76
in 3 hours	...	...	...	...	...	1.44
Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	0.035
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	...	...	0.28
Nitrogen as Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Combined Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	14
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Total Hardness (as Ca CO <sub>3</sub> )	...	...	...	...	...	38
Carbonate Hardness (as Ca CO <sub>3</sub> )	...	...	...	...	...	16
Lead	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	0.01
Zinc	...	...	...	...	...	0.01
Total Iron	...	...	...	...	...	0.19

On a number of occasions during the year our attention was drawn to the inadequacy of the water supply to some dwelling houses. This has been indicated by the very low pressure and the fact that several houses share a common service pipe which had become obstructed over the years or in other cases where additional fittings have been provided to the extent that the original pipe became of insufficient size. In these cases the owners of the properties concerned were requested to provide a sufficient supply. This has been accomplished in many cases by running the new service pipe or pipes from the street main, which is a costly item, but the Water Undertaking now agree to bring the main to stop taps on the pavements at their expense, thus encouraging owners to re-lay the pipes for which they are responsible and therefore provide a sufficient supply at a reduced cost.

It is essential that a wholesome and sufficient supply of water is available in the town if a satisfactory standard of health is to be maintained. However, it is interesting to note that the average daily consumption of water per head of population is still increasing about 44.9 gallons compared with 44.1 in 1966. (This figure includes main supplies used for industrial as well as domestic purposes).



## Private Supplies - Drinking Water

7 dwelling houses including 4 farms are on private supplies which are mostly shallow wells or springs. Of 5 bacteriological samples taken during the year two were unsatisfactory, however, the persons concerned were advised to boil the water prior to using it for human consumption.

## 2. PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two swimming baths in the Borough, the Corporation swimming bath and Hartwood Hall which is a privately owned open air pool. This private pool was closed throughout the whole of the year.

### Corporation Baths

The water used is from the Liverpool Corporation mains supply. It is filtered and chlorinated by mechanical means and has proved very satisfactory.

During the year 42 bacteriological samples were taken from the bath and 21 of these proved unsatisfactory, one chemical sample taken was satisfactory. Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory results the general bacteriological standard of the water is very good. It must be appreciated that samples are taken at various intervals when the bath may or may not be in full use thus varying the state of the water.

## 3. SEWERAGE

The outlying farms and cottages in the Borough are parts not served by the water carriage system and houses in Euxton Lane, Bolton Road, Wigan Lane and Carr Lane districts are drained to septic tanks, no sewers being available, but the new East Valley Main Drainage Scheme will enable properties in some of these districts to be connected to the main system. During the year 130 new houses were connected to the sewerage system.

Sewage disposal is effected at the Common Bank Works. The scheme for the extension to the Common Bank Disposal Works is proceeding, contracts having been let and work commenced.

Sewerage from Chorley is received at Common Bank through four trunk sewers at the North East of the works, and that from Euxton and the Royal Ordnance Factory is conveyed through two separate sewers on the westerly side. The works comprise mechanically operated screens, detritus channels, sedimentation tanks, storm water tanks, percolating bacterial filters, humus and sludge digestion tanks, and sludge drying beds.

## 4. RIVERS AND STREAMS

The Lancashire River Board has jurisdiction in regard to rivers and streams pollution in the Borough. The pollution of rivers and streams has become a national problem and stringent measures are being implemented to improve and control the situation.



PART 2.

CLEAN AIR.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

HOUSING.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION (GENERAL).

by

J. G. KELLY, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector.



BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to present my Annual Report to you for the year ending 31st December, 1967.

The year was a busy one in all fields covered by the Department and particularly eventful with respect to Diseases of Animals responsibilities.

On staff changes, the loss of my Deputy, Mr. Armitage at the end of October to private commerce was a blow, only softened by the fact that his commercial post was attractive in most respects and deserved by him.

Progress with slum clearance was maintained as planned and general inspections required to be made under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act were completed. Sampling of water and foodstuffs was co-ordinated and towards the end of the year a system agreed for the regular supervision of poultry processing premises.

I am pleased to report that the Refuse Collection Service was maintained at a high level of efficiency and the figures for sickness and casual absence shown later, are of considerable interest. The Bonus Scheme has settled down and its advantages are obvious. The long awaited Report on the Working Party on Refuse Collection was published during the year and as I mentioned last year the service in Chorley goes a long way towards complying with its recommendations. Reference is made to these in the body of the Report.

In the Slaughterhouse there was a further significant increase in through-put and a number of structural and other improvements were made. The Foot and Mouth Disease epidemic increased considerably the volume of administrative work, meat inspection and work outside normal hours for all staff and abattoir employees. The previous outbreak of any significance was in 1951-1952 when the total was about 600. At the end of December 1967 over 2,100 individual outbreaks had been recorded affecting over 325,000 animals.

In conclusion, I would like to thank Dr. J. Walker, Medical Officer of Health, my Deputy and all the Staff and Employees of the Department for their keenness and excellent co-operation, the Chief Officers and Heads of all Departments, for their co-operation and kind assistance and finally to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement throughout the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J.G. KELLY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

### Summary of Public Health Inspectors' Visits and Inspections:

[illegible]

## 1. CLEAN AIR

### (a) GENERAL

The Clean Air Act, 1956 and the Regulations made thereunder give local authorities powers and duties for the prevention of air pollution, providing for the limitation of emissions of dark smoke; certain controls over the installation of new furnaces; requirements to minimise grit and dust emission; control over new chimney heights; smoke control areas; research and publicity; and the making of building byelaws.

Attention was given to the industrial aspects of clean air and it is pleasing to note a considerable improvement in atmospheric pollution from this source. During the year 40 smoke observations were made and all proving satisfactory. Some 46 visits were made to industrial premises regarding smoke emission, installation of new plant, alterations or improvements to existing plant and the erection of new chimneys. I am pleased to report that management has been in general very co-operative in this field. Many problems relating to smoke emission are very time consuming and not easily remedied and this sometimes gives complainants the impression that no progress is being made. Problems still occur occasionally from wood burning furnaces.

The question of smoke control has not yet been fully investigated but with the increase in single-storey development the benefits of reduced domestic smoke have to be seen to be appreciated. The objects of smoke control are to reduce industrial smoke to a practicable minimum and to do away altogether with domestic smoke and activity towards this goal is necessary in any urban area industrial or otherwise.

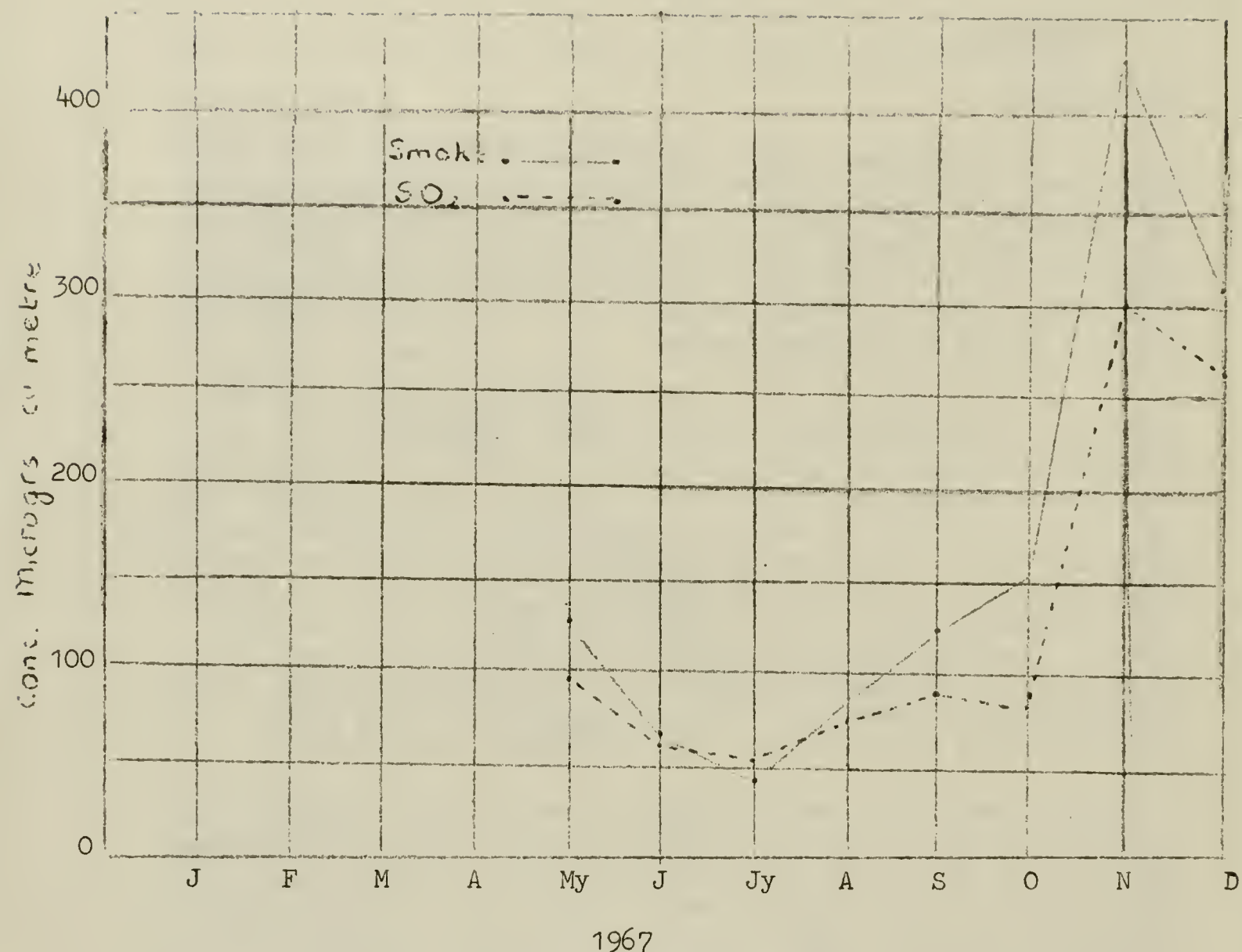
Clean Air and fuel efficiency are, therefore, complimentary and have become basic essentials in the present day world not only in industry but also in the domestic household where improved heating standards are becoming the rule rather than the exception.

### (b) INVESTIGATION OF AIR POLLUTION

The Department continues to participate in the Investigation of Air Pollution in co-operation with the Ministry of Technology by an apparatus measuring the average daily amount of smoke and sulphur-dioxide in the air. The following graph shows the average daily values per month for part of 1967.

The gauge was out of operation for the early part of the year due to structural alterations to the office.





Ratio Smoke / Sulphur Dioxide

———— No results ——— 1.31 1.14 0.82 1.13 1.43 2.1 1.42 1.15

The nature and extent of pollution must be known for effective action to be taken to reduce it, and only by continuous recordings by scientific methods can the necessary knowledge be obtained. A large number of local authorities throughout the country participate in the scheme and the monthly figures are sent to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology, who act in an advisory and co-ordinating capacity. At the Laboratory the results of the investigations are collated and circulated monthly to participating local authorities, so making available an overall picture of pollution as well as making comparisons between different areas.

(c) INSTALLATION OF NEW FURNACES

No applications for prior approval were received during the year but there were 4 notifications of intention to install new furnaces. The details are set out below:-

Fuel Used	Notifications
Coal .....	Nil
Gas (Towns) .....	1 (1)
Oil .....	3 (3)

The number in brackets denotes the number of furnaces involved.

(d) NEW CHIMNEYS

A number of discussions took place during the year regarding the approval of chimney heights and several factors emerged which did not appear to be generally appreciated.

The Clean Air Act provides that where plans submitted to the Council in accordance with building regulations show an intention to erect a chimney, the height of the proposed chimney has to be approved for the purposes of the Act. Unfortunately, at the present time these requirements do not apply to buildings used wholly as dwellings, shops or offices and of course any building which is not subject to building regulations. This exemption is generally thought to be unrealistic as the same type of fuel burning appliance which could emit smoke, grit, dust or gases could be fitted in any of these buildings, and so present a pollution problem. I am pleased to say however, that the fullest co-operation has existed where discussions have affected exempted premises but the weakness in the legislation is obvious, and an effort is being made to remedy this situation.

To enable Local Authorities to judge the soundness of proposals relating to chimney heights the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have now extended their guidance notes to include smaller boilers. The Department endeavours however, to be realistic in its application of these recommendations when proposals to erect a new chimney are received.

## 2. FOOD CONTROL

### (a) Milk Supply

Since 1956 Chorley and the surrounding districts have comprised a Specified Area, so that the only milk retailed within the Borough is designated milk, that is Untreated, Pasteurised or Sterilised.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 came fully into force on the 1st October, 1964 revoking the previous regulations. The principal change from the Council's view relates to the use of the new special designation "Untreated" for raw milk, instead of the previous designation "Tuberculin-Tested".

The following Licences were issued under these Regulations:-

Dealer's (pre-packed milk) licences for untreated, pasteurised and sterilised milk	...	...	...	...	95
Dealer (pasteuriser) licence	...	...	...	...	-
Dealer (steriliser) licence	...	...	...	...	-

137 visits were made on dairies and milk shops.

Dealers' licences provide for more than one designation in many cases.

### Bacteriological Examination of Milk

71 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, and the results are shown in the following table:-

	No. of Samples	RESULTS		
		Satis.	Unsat.	Void Samples
UNTREATED MILK				
(a) Methylene Blue Test	51	44	5	2
HEAT TREATED MILK				
(b) Methylene Blue Test	14	13	-	1
(c) Phosphatase Test		14	-	-
(d) Turbidity Test	6	6	-	-
(e) Colony Count Test	-	-	-	-



# BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Total number of Samples submitted - 89.

Results	Positive	Negative	No Result
(a) Tuberculosis ... ..	-	19	1
(b) Brucellosis - Ring Test	19	70	-
(c) Brucellosis - Culture Test	2	12	5
(d) Brucellosis - Biological Test	-	19	1

The ring test for Brucellosis is essentially a screening test so it is the practice to subject ring test positive samples to culture in order to confirm the presence of the organisms. In all cases of confirmed brucellosis in milk samples the local authority in whose area the farm is situated is informed so that investigations can be made. The information is also passed to the producer.

## Brucellosis - Sampling Scheme

Since the beginning of the year local arrangements have operated having regard to recommendations contained in the Ministry of Health Circular 17/66. Samples of milk from the producer-retailers situated in the Borough and samples from five producer-retailers situated in adjoining areas who retail milk within the Borough boundary have been taken bi-monthly and examined for brucella organisms. This scheme was intended to widen the scope of the original system, with a view to preventing the sale of infected untreated milk. Milk found to be infected e.g. culture positive, must be subject to heat treatment until the producers concerned have eliminated affected cows with the aid of their own veterinarians and the milk has satisfied a further series of tests.

## Chemical Analysis

48 samples of milk were obtained for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, and submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these 47 have proved genuine, only one found to be deficient in fat.

(b) Ice Cream

There are 184 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. One of the premises is also registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, although within the meaning of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959, the produce is in fact, a milk ice, the prescribed standard of composition for which being much lower than that of ice-cream.

29 samples were taken for subjection to the methylene blue reduction test and the provisional grades were generally satisfactory.

(c) Food Premises

	ESTIMATED			
	No. Premises	Fitted to comply Sec. 16	Sec. 19	
			To which apply	Fitted to comply with
General grocers and provision dealers	130	126	100	87
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game etc.	13	13	4	3
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game etc.	2	2	2	2
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc.	32	32	32	32
Bakers and/or confectioners	26	26	26	26
Fried fish shops	22	22	22	22
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	28	24	-	-
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering ests.	121	120	120	118
Others	8	8	-	-

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES AND HAWKERS REGISTERED

Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Ice-Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184
Potted and preserved food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38

Section 14, Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951:-

Hawkers premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Hawker's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50

GENERAL MARKETS AND CATTLE MARKET

The standard of food hygiene on the General Market and Cattle Market continues to remain high. This position is eminently satisfactory when the market generally has a high reputation in the area. All stall holders selling open food sell from built-in stalls provided with all facilities in accordance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. The effect of the new Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations on the market is under consideration.

(d) Food Hygiene

The routine inspection of food premises continued throughout the year and 57 informal notices were served regarding contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Whilst it is satisfactory to report a continued improvement in the methods of handling and storage of foods in the great variety of premises in the town, much more has to be done about the insufficiency of storage premises. Continued vigilance by the Public Health Inspectors' is essential to maintain a high standard of food hygiene and no relaxation of effort can be acceptable.

(e) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Sampling: The Corporation is the Food and Drugs Authority for the Borough.

During the year 111 samples were taken and all were found to be genuine with the exception of one milk sample deficient in fat content and eight samples of other articles as follows:-

3 Labelling offences, 1 short of declared weight, 2 meat content low, 1 tainted meat, 1 spirit (whisky) added water - prosecuted.

The following table shows the variety of foods sampled:-

Marzipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Orange Drink	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Instant Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tartar Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gravy Browning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Minced Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	1
Steak & Kidney Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	1
Steak & Kidney Pie	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pineapple Jelly	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	3
Minced Steak	...	...	...	...	...	1
Minced Beef	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chocolate Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stewed Steak & Gravy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pie Filling	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pancake Mix	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lemon Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	1
Creamed Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	...	1
Buttered Cheese Spread	...	...	...	...	...	1
Canned Lamb & Peas with Gravy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cut Mixed Peel	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ground Almonds	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nut Mix	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coconut Cake Mix	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lemonade	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	1
Invalid Food	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cake Covering	...	...	...	...	...	1
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	1
Creamed Rice	...	...	...	...	...	1
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...	...	1
Batter Mix	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	...	1
Minced Meat	...	...	...	...	...	1
Steakettes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pork Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	3
Beef Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pineapple Slices	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dehydrated Omelette	...	...	...	...	...	1
Picalilli Relish	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken in Jelly	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carrots	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	9
Birds Nest Soup	...	...	...	...	...	1
Savory Rolls	...	...	...	...	...	1
Potted Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	48



## Complaints concerning food

Complaints concerning various foodstuffs varied only slightly from the figure for previous years, but the public continued to show concern about the quality of food they purchase. It was not found necessary, however, to institute legal proceedings during the year but firm warnings were given in a number of cases listed below.

In all cases a thorough investigation was carried out, often involving the co-operation of Public Health Inspectors in other towns, before a complete picture could be presented. All too often it was impossible on the evidence offered, to pin-point the blame. Investigations of all food complaints, however trivial, must be pursued with the utmost diligence at all times. The resultant visits and investigations do, I feel, have considerable value in that food handlers are made to realise the trouble and inconvenience caused to many people by one careless act and I trust profit educationally from the experience.

ARTICLE	NATURE OF COMPLAINT	ACTION
Bilberry Pie	Foreign Body	Firm Concerned Warned
Tinned Peas	" "	" " "
Wrapped Milk Rolls	Mouldy	" " "
Bottle of Milk	Dirty Bottle	" " "
Canned Corned Beef	Mouldy	" " "
Canned Corned Beef	Foreign Body	" " "
Beef	Contaminated	" " "
Butter	Foreign Body	" " "

### (f) Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

- (i) No. of egg pasteurisation plants in district at end of year  
 ... .. - None
- (ii) No. of samples of liquid egg submitted to Alpha-Amglaze  
 test and their results ... .. - None

### (g) Public Slaughterhouse and Meat Inspection

In the Borough of Chorley all slaughtering of animals for human consumption is carried out at the Council's Public Abattoir.

I am pleased to report that the through-put of animals slaughtered showed quite an increase over 1966, and this again required the maintenance of strict management, supervision and high equipment efficiency.



Late in the year due to the Foot and Mouth Disease Restrictions, animals had to be slaughtered within 24 hours of arrival and this required an extension of slaughtering hours on many occasions and a consequent increase in overtime work by the staff and employees.

The manual staff of one Abattoir Caretaker and three labourers was maintained with difficulty during the year for the turnover of labour can be high because of the very nature of the work.

Repairs and alterations were carried out in the Slaughterhouse during the year which have greatly improved its appearance and constructional condition and not least the working conditions of our employees. The arrangements for the removal of manure etc. from the premises were changed and a Massey-Ferguson 2135 Tractor with lifting bucket and a three-ton trailer was introduced to take over this work from the refuse collection section of the department. The effect of this was to reduce the objectionable manual work involved by refuse collectors giving them more time for their basic responsibilities and to make the Slaughterhouse a self-contained unit.

I am again pleased to report that 100% meat inspection was maintained throughout the whole of the year, although regular overtime by Public Health Inspectors was necessary to ensure that the Meat Inspection Regulations were complied with.

#### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

15 slaughtermen's licences were issued during the year.

Animals Slaughtered and Inspected.

	Cattle Excl. Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	4,883	7,283	349	25,631	1,938
Number Inspected	4,883	7,283	349	25,631	1,938
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis --- Whole carcasses condemned	-	3	4	2	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	730	2,790	-	1,964	158
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	14.9%	38.3%	1.1%	7.7%	8.4%
Tuberculosis only --- Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.2%
Cysticercosis --- Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	5	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	5	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Disposal of Condemned Meat and Offal

All condemned meat and offal is stained green prior to being sold for processing.

45,657 lbs. of meat and offal were disposed of in this way from the Abattoir plus 1,328 lbs. of home killed or imported meat from retail shops.

(h) Inspection of Other Foods

<u>Type of Food</u>						<u>Qty. Condemned (lbs)</u>
Luncheon Meat	(Canned)	...	...	...	...	36
Ham	(Canned)	...	...	...	...	1,295
Tongue	(Canned)	...	...	...	...	129
Corned Beef	(Canned)	...	...	...	...	59
Pork		...	...	...	...	730
Beef		...	...	...	...	374
Lard		...	...	...	...	224
Kidneys		...	...	...	...	6
Fruit		...	...	...	...	49
Cheese		...	...	...	...	14
Vegetables		...	...	...	...	5,116
Cockles		...	...	...	...	107
Marzipan		...	...	...	...	12
Tins, packets of other foods (including frozen foods) 1,790 in number.						

(j) Poultry Inspection

- (i) No. of poultry processing premises within the district ... .. 2
- (ii) No. of visits to these premises ... .. 30
- (iii) Total No. of birds processed during the year 63,000
- (iv) Types of birds processed ... 1-2 year old hens
- (v) Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption ... .. Approx. 5%
- (vi) Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption ... .. None
- (vii) Comments on poultry processing and inspection:  
The two premises involved employ the Spotter system. The inspection routine was completely overhauled and re-organised late in the year.

## HOUSING

### (a) General

The main type of house in the Borough is a terraced type with either 4 or 5 habitable rooms. The common defects concern roofs, walls, gutters, windows and the absence of damp-proof courses. These defects are very liable to produce excessive dampness. Efforts made by informal and statutory action have reduced the number of sub-standard houses and it is estimated that the proportion likely to become unfit over the next decade is about 6%. There are some 20% without present day amenities.

It is important to note that the figures given for displaced persons in the tables that follow bear no relation to the number of persons re-housed by the Corporation as a whole. The figures concern only houses in respect of which action has been taken under the Housing Act 1957 Part 11 and 111.

During the year 7 individual houses were represented as unfit for human habitation under the Housing Act, 1957 and 58 houses were officially represented in the following clearance areas:- Aldred Street, Charnock Street, Lyons Lane.

The total number of houses erected or otherwise acquired by the Council up to the end of 1967 was 2,218.

### (b) Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses Demolished.

#### Clearance Areas

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
Houses Unfit for Human Habitation	82	46
Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2)	-	-

#### Not in Clearance Areas

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17, Housing Act 1957	4	} 4
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit	9	

### (c) Unfit Houses Closed

	Houses Closed	Persons Displaced
Under Section 16 Housing Act 1957	7	13
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act 1957	-	-



(d) No. of new houses erected during the year

(1)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	49
(2)	By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	81

(e) Particulars of Housing Schemes

(i)

(i) In hand at end of the year.

42 dwellings Weldbank Lane North Section 1.

62 dwellings Weldbank Lane Section 2.

4 Flats, Eaves Lane Site.

(ii) Contemplated

14 Flats, Gaskell Street Re-development Site.

6 Flats, Tootell Street Site.

4 Flats, Moor Road Site.

34 Flats, Black Horse Street Site.

36 Flats, Hodder Avenue.

(f) Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year

(1) (a) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected  
formally or informally for housing defects  
(under Public Health or Housing Acts) 501

(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal,  
made for the purpose ... .. 1,433

(c) No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found  
to be not in all respects reasonably fit  
for human habitation but capable of being  
rendered fit ... .. 285

(2) Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at  
end of year which were unfit for human  
habitation and not capable at reasonable  
expense of being rendered fit and in  
respect of which:-

(a) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders  
have been made (at any time) ... .. 141

(b) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders  
have not yet been made ... .. 97

(g) Remedy of defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice

No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence  
of informal action by the Local Authority or  
their Officers ... .. 216

(h) Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

A. Proceedings under Section 9 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957.

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| (1) | No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | - |
| (2) | No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice    |   |
| (a) | by Owners ... ..   | - |
| (b) | by Local Authority in default of owners  | - |

B. Proceedings under the Public Health Act.

- |     |  |    |
|-----|--|----|
| (1) | No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... .. | 41 |
| (2) | No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied. ... ..  |    |
| (a) | by Owners ... ..   | 40 |
| (b) | by Local Authority in default of owners  | -  |

C. Proceedings under Section 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act, 1957.

- |     |   |    |
|-----|---|----|
| (1) | No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..           | 58 |
| (2) | No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..              | 95 |
| (3) | No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings have been received and accepted | 7  |

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| (1) | No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made  | 1 |
| (2) | No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | - |

(i) Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

Improvement Grants Etc:-

Action During Year:-		Private Bodies or Individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling Houses or other Buildings affected.	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling Houses or other Buildings affected.	
(a) Submitted by private individuals to Local Authority	5	3	-	-	
(b) Approved by Local Authority	3	3	-	-	
(c) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	-	-	-	-	
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	-	-	
(e) Work completed	4	4	-	-	
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (a) above	-	-	-	-	

(j) House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 - Standard Grants:-

(a) Applications submitted to Local Authority	...	...	...	55
(b) Applications approved by Local Authority	...	...	...	54
(c) Work completed	...	...	...	51

(k) Rent Act 1957

No. of applications for certificates of disrepair	...	...	None
Certificates of disrepair issued	...	...	None
Certificates of disrepair cancelled	...	...	None
Undertakings given	...	...	None

(1) Houses in Multiple Occupation

67 visits were made to dwellings used for multiple occupation during the year and all of these were inspected for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1961.

Preliminary notices were served under Section 15 and 16 of the Act and co-operation with owners of the properties involved has been generally good.

It is estimated that of the 18 properties known to be in multiple occupation the detail regarding separate occupancies is as follows:-

No. of separate occupancies	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No. of houses involved	6	3	-	2	1	-	5	1

(m) Prosecutions - None.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH GENERAL

(a) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

(1) Introduction.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 makes provision for the health, welfare and safety of persons employed in these types of premises. Its requirements are very similar to those of the Factories Act and include provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, seats, safety of machinery, first aid and fire precautions.

The Act became fully operative on the 1st September, 1965 with the exception of Section 51 relating to covered markets.

This report relates to the work carried out by the Borough Council acting as the Local Authority in offices and shops, where it has enforcement responsibilities. The requirements regarding fire precautions in these premises are dealt with by the Lancashire County Council acting as the Fire Authority. Offices and shops within the curtilage of factories, and railway premises in the vicinity of the permanent way are the responsibility of H.M. Factory Inspectorate.



(2) Registration of Premises

Table A below shows the number of registrations made since the Notification of Employment of Persons Order 1964 became operative. This Order required employers of persons already employed in offices, shops and railway premises on 31st July, 1963 to register those premises between 1st May and 31st July, 1964, and also requires employers intending to employ persons after that date to register with the appropriate authority. Notifications must be made on the prescribed form O.S.R.1., copies of which may be obtained from the Public Health Department.

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered			No General Inspections made
	1965 and 1966	1967	Total to 31.12.67	
Offices	78	10	88	47
Retail Shops	165	30	195	96
Wholesale Premises and Warehouses	11	1	12	6
Catering Est. and Canteens	11	5	16	11
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-	-
Total	265	46	311	160

TABLE A

The number of premises registered to date totals 311. This figure may seem low in comparison with the number of these types of premises in the town, but it must be stressed that a large proportion of these are wholly family concerns and as such are not registerable under the Act. However the employment of one person who is not a close relative on these premises may bring the whole premises within the scope of the Act.

General Inspections

By early 1967 all registered premises had received a first general inspection and routine control was established for the remainder of the year, further general inspections being made and many re-inspections following the service of informal notices.

(4) Visits of all kinds

A total of 275 visits of all kinds was made by inspectors to registered premises during the year.

(5) Analysis of persons employed

An analysis of the persons employed in registered premises by the class of workplace is given in Table C below:-

Class of Workplace	Number of persons Employed
Offices	495
Retail Shops	533
Wholesale Depts.	
Warehouses	57
Catering Estabs. open to the Public	90
Canteens	6
Fuel Storage Depots.	-
Total	1,181
Total Males	470
Total Females	711

(6) Exemptions

No applications for exemptions from either Section 5 (2) (Space), Section 6 (Temperature), Section 9 (Sanitary Conveniences) or Section 10 (Washing Facilities) were made during the year.

(7) Contraventions found

In the course of the general inspections carried out it was necessary to serve 77 informal notices in respect of contraventions found and a summary of these is given in the table as follows.

The provisions for overcrowding in premises which were used for purposes covered by the Act on 31st July 1963 did not come into operation until 1st August, 1967.

Contraventions Table

Contraventions	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale D & A Warehss	Cat. Ests. & Canteens	Fuel St. Depots.	Total
Cleanliness (Sec. 4)	2	1	1	-	-	4
Overcrowding (Sec. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature (Sec. 6)	-	4	-	-	-	4
" Thermomtrs.	10	30	1	6	-	47
Ventilation (Sec. 7)	2	5	-	-	-	7
Lighting (Sec. 8)	2	2	-	-	-	4
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)	15	50	1	4	-	70
Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)	9	10	-	-	-	19
Drinking Water (Sec. 11)	1	-	-	-	-	1
Acc. for Clothing (Sec. 12)	1	5	-	-	-	6
Sitting Facils. (Sec. 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seats for Sed. Wkrs. (Sec. 14)	1	-	-	-	-	1
Eating Facils. (Sec. 15)	-	3	-	-	-	3
Floors, Passages and Stairs (Sec. 16)	4	29	-	-	-	33
Safety of Machinery (Sec. 17)	-	2	1	1	-	4
First Aid (Sec. 25)	9	20	1	2	-	32
Info. for Employees (Sec. 50)	17	46	1	6	-	70

#### Prosecutions

No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

(b) Factories Act 1961

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of			
		Inspection's	Written Notices	Occupies. Prospected.	
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	56	2	-	-	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	186	72	12	-	
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers premises)	4	15	-	-	
TOTAL	246	89	12	-	



2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found					No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred			
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	-	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	-	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...	1	1	-	-	-	
(a) Insufficient ... ..	11	4	-	-	-	
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	-	-	-	-	-	
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act ... (Not including offences relating to outworkers) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL ... ..	12	5	-	-	-	

(c) Offensive Trades

There are two premises registered for the purpose of carrying on trade classified as "offensive," under the Public Health Act, 1936 namely tripe dressing (one) and gut scraping (one). The premises are regularly inspected to ensure that the bye-laws referring to them are complied with.

(d) Movable Dwellings

Under the Chorley Corporation Act, 1926 (section 92-3) no tent, caravan, or similar structure is permitted to remain within the Borough, nor is it permitted for any land to be used to provide accommodation for such, without the consent of the Council.

(e) Rodent Control

Apart from the enormous amount of damage caused by rodents to foodstuffs, other materials, and to the fabric of buildings, they are potential food poisoning organism carriers. Most rat infestations originate from rats gaining access to buildings by way of defective drains from the public sewers and to control the rat population in the sewers an annual treatment by laying poison bait in the manholes is carried out.

Properties other than Sewers

	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	12,892	20
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	342	3
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	278	3
(ii) Mice	64	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	90	17
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	5	-
(ii) Mice	3	-

## Sewers

Sewer treatment was carried out in May and very few takes were reported, which indicates a generally satisfactory position.

### (f) Disinfestation

## Vermin

Infestations of bed bugs or fleas are now a rare occurrence but it was found necessary to disinfest 2 houses during the year.

Modern insecticides have made this work much easier and they are extremely effective, repeat disinfestations being almost unknown.

When necessary bedding and other suitable material is treated by steam in the Department's own steam disinfector. The disinfector was moved to a more convenient position in Towns Yard during the year, and was used on two occasions.

## Other Pests

The advice of the Department is frequently sought concerning the eradication of many types of insect pests, and in some cases treatment is carried out. It is hoped to re-organise this part of the Department concerned with Rodent Control and Pests so that it can carry out effectively the tasks expected of it in this modern age.

### (g) Schools

1. Chorley All Saints C.E.
2. " Duke Street County (Junior)
2. " Duke Street County (Infants')
3. " Highfield County (Junior)
3. " Highfield County (Infants')
4. " Hollinshead Street Congregational (Infants')
5. " Parochial (Junior)
5. " Parochial (Infants')
6. " Sacred Heart R.C. (Junior and Infants')
7. " St. George's C.E. (Junior and Infants')
8. " St. James C.E. (Junior)
8. " St. James C.E. (Infants')
9. " St. Joseph's R.C. (Junior and Infants')
11. " St. Mary's R.C. (Junior)
11. " St. Mary's R.C. (Infants')
12. " St. Peter's C.E. (Junior)
12. " St. Peter's C.E. (Infants')
13. " St. Gregory's R.C. (Junior)
14. " St. Gregory's R.C. (Infants')

101.	Chorley Southlands County Secondary
104.	" St. Augustine's R.C. Secondary (Boys')
105.	" St. Alban's C.E. Secondary
107.	" St. Michael's C.E. Secondary
108.	" St. Hilda's R.C. Secondary (Girls)
130.	" Grammar, Southport Road
150.	" Highfield Nursery School
151.	" Duke Street Nursery School
200.	" Astley Park School.

Progress is still being made with improvements to the older schools and heating, lighting and other facilities are generally satisfactory.

(h) Sanitary Accommodation

The various types of closets in the Borough are as follows:-

Privy Middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Closets attached to above middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227
Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,665

The privy middens and pail closets are located amongst the farm and outlying properties near the Borough boundary, and none exist where sewers are available. They are mostly emptied by the owners, but the Corporation undertakes the emptying of some privy middens and pail closets.

The number of waste water closets was further reduced during the year, 7 having been converted to water closets.

(i) Drainage

A free service is provided for the clearing of stoppages in drains where simple 'rodding' or 'plunging' is effective, one man being employed practically full-time on this work. A total of 913 stoppages being cleared in the year.

When it is found necessary to excavate and open a drain, a Statutory Notice is served on the owner under the Public Health Act 1961 and if this is not complied with, the work is carried out in default by the Borough Engineers Department and a charge is made.



(j) Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning

Whenever necessary routine enquiries were made concerning all notified cases of infectious diseases and food poisoning, necessitating 244 visits. A number of these were concerned with an outbreak in a neighbouring town and concerned poultry.

Of the thirteen notifications of suspected food poisoning there were three separate outbreaks concerning eight persons, and one single case which was confirmed due to Salmonella Virchow. However it was not possible to find the cause.

(k) Noise

Complaints concerning noise during the year entailed 116 visits being made to investigate the source and cause. These visits usually take considerable time and many have to be carried out outside normal working hours particularly at night. The problems encountered require thorough investigation by the department and the firms concerned, so that the most effective way of reducing the noise can be decided without reducing the efficiency of the plant. This is a compromise which is most difficult to achieve and very often the improvement secured seemed very small to the complainants, who are only satisfied by the complete elimination of the sound.

Many difficulties experienced in Chorley arise either because noisy plant is carelessly sited within works, or dwellings are erected adjacent to works where noisy operations are carried out. Much could be done therefore, by careful planning so that these problems do not occur in the future.

5. MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

(a) Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

The Department is responsible for the administration of the Act and the various orders made thereunder, within the Borough. Any action taken under the various duties imposed is outlined below.

Swine Fever

84 Licences from outside sources checked.

Fowl Pest

No Movement Licences were issued. No outbreaks occurred in the Borough.

### Foot and Mouth Disease

The Borough of Chorley became subject to Controlled Area Restrictions on the 30th October, and due to an outbreak confirmed near Feniscowles, Blackburn we were subject to Infected Area Restrictions on 16th November. These restrictions were still in force at the end of the year. During this period very strict measures were adopted on the advice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food concerning the movement of live stock in the Borough, infact for the greater part of this period movements were for slaughter only.

In view of the existence of the Public Abattoir in the Borough considerable movement of animals for slaughter from many parts of the country were subject to movement licences and this materially increased the volume of work undertaken by the department in this form of control.

Stringent precautions were necessary to ensure the cleansing and disinfection of cattle transporters leaving the premises. On one occasion only was it necessary to issue a warning concerning live stock movement.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the co-operation that existed between the County Land Agent's Office, the Chorley Police and the Department throughout this difficult period.

11 Controlled Area Order were made, 163 Licences issued.

81 Infected Area Order were made, 472 Licences issued.

### Importation of Animals Act

No Licences issued. 9 from outside sources checked.

### Transit of Animals Order

These orders deal with the conveyance of animals to prevent unnecessary suffering. Several minor contraventions were dealt with and rectified by informal action.

### Tuberculosis Area Eradication Order 1950

No notices prohibiting movement of bovine animals were received.

Waste Foods Order 1957

This Order prohibits the feeding of unbailed waste foods to certain animals or to poultry and lays down other prohibitions and requirements in order to prevent the spread of foot and mouth and other diseases. Any person having 5 or more weaned pigs, or more than 50 head of poultry, who collects or receives waste foods for them must boil waste foods in plant for which he holds a licence from the local authority. Only one licence is in force in the Borough. The importance of these requirements are not fully realised until an outbreak of the kind experienced occurs.

(b) Shops Act, 1950

The enforcement of the provisions of the Act relating to closing hours, Sunday trading, and the employment of young persons, is the responsibility of the Department. The health, safety and welfare of shop employees is now covered by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 which is reported on earlier in this report.

(c) Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The purpose of this Act is to secure the proper cleanliness of filling materials used in manufacturing bedding, toys, baby carriages and other articles of upholstery.

There are three registered premises where filling materials of the type listed are used in manufacturing articles of upholstery, and three inspections were made during the year.

(d) Heating Appliances (Fireguard) Act, 1952

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of unguarded electric fires, gas fires or oil heaters.

Most manufacturers now fit guards of an approved type to their appliances so it is unusual to find new articles not properly equipped. Vigilance is still necessary, however, particularly in the case of second-hand dealers, and householders are frequently advised to fit guards to their fires when unguarded ones are noticed during the course of inspections for other purposes.

(e) Pet Animals Act, 1951

This Act provides that no person shall keep a pet shop without a licence, so as to ensure that animals in such shops are kept under suitable conditions and that mammals will not be sold at too early an age. 4 licences have now been issued.



(f) Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964

There were six persons on the register at the end of the year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse Collection

Vehicles:-

The following diesel engined vehicles comprise the fleet engaged in Refuse Collection at the end of the year.

One Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic 20, rear loading compression vehicle (September 1967).

Two Karrier Ramillies 20 cu. yd. rear loading compression vehicles.

One Karrier Bantam 12 cu. yd. dual tip.

One Karrier Bantam 10 cu. yd. side loader.

One Karrier Bantam 7 cu. yd. side loader.

One Karrier Bantam 7 cu. yd. side loader (spare).

Because of the changing nature of house refuse and the pattern of house development in the area it became necessary to embark on a programme of vehicle replacement to provide those of larger capacity and of the rear loading compression type. The maximum vehicle size is restricted however at the present time by the large number of narrow passage ways throughout the town which dictate vehicle types having a small wheelbase. Three vehicles of this type are now in service and have proved advantageous. Their increased capacity has resulted in a saving of lost time on tip runs and they are safer and easier for those employed on loading. From the public view-point it is comparatively dust free as no trimming of refuse is necessary and the contents are fully protected from the wind and rain.

A fourth vehicle of this improved type is now essential to enable the collection service as a whole to be balanced.

Labour

The establishment at present provides for 27 men including drivers to be employed on refuse collection, made up as follows:-

4 teams of one driver and four collectors.

1 team of one driver and two collectors.

1 team of one driver/loader and two collectors.

1 spare man.



It will be seen from the table at the end of this report that the degree of absenteeism was much improved on the figure for 1966, and whilst there was still a high turnover of employees the position appeared to be getting more stable.

As the service of refuse collection in any town is all important and one which is under daily scrutiny by the rate-payers it must be of the highest calibre. The number of premises to be served in Chorley is increasing steadily accompanied by the factor relating to the length of carry. For example to replace a block of old terraced houses by the same number of detached or semi-detached properties increases the time involved on collection and therefore the effort involved to maintain the service.

#### Bonus Scheme

I am pleased to report that the bonus scheme introduced in April 1966 operated successfully during the year, and achieved its main objects, the incentive to increased efficiency and quality of service. A weekly collection has been maintained since its introduction and the quick return to normal after holidays has been gratifying.

#### (b) Storage of Refuse

The system whereby the owner or occupier of any dwelling-house and certain business premises can be required to provide a suitable dustbin, under the Chorley Corporation Act, 1926, continues to work well although it does not ensure that premises have a bin of standard size. The Report on Refuse Collection previously referred to recommends that a Municipal Bin Provision Scheme is the most advantageous from all points of view. However with the changing character of refuse the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cu. ft. bin will have to give way to a bin of larger capacity e.g.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cu. ft. in the near future.

During the year five preliminary notices were served on the persons responsible to provide dustbins, all being complied with.

Galvanised Dustbins to BSS 792/1947  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cu. ft. capacity with noiseless Rubbertex lids are purchased for resale to the public and with reasonable use should have an average life of 10 years. During 1967 the following bins were sold:-

B.S.S. Rubbertex Lids.....342 @ 40/-

A small quantity of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cu. ft. capacity Plastic bins were obtained during the year with a hope that they could be used in dwellings centrally heated by electricity, gas or oil. They are of larger capacity than the standard  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cu. ft., light in weight and unlikely to be damaged by hot ashes in these types of premises.

(c) Refuse Disposal and Salvage

All refuse is now disposed of by controlled tipping at Lower Burgh Tip where the salvage depot is also situated. Five men are engaged in this work as follows:-

1 Tractor Driver  
2 Tip Men  
2 Paper Salvage Balers.

An International B.100 Loader was employed during the whole of the year.

Lawnwood Tip which was first commenced in 1957 was completed in July. Much effort was made during the period to extend its expected life due to the difficulty of finding suitable alternative sites in the Borough. However, notwithstanding my general opinion concerning the necessity for refuse disposal plant erected either by ourselves or jointly with other Local Authorities, I am pleased to report that arrangements were made to use land at Lower Burgh and tipping was commenced in July, and I expect the site to last at least 10-12 years. I must add however that even with refuse disposal plant, land is required for the satisfactory disposal of residues etc., but this is usually of an entirely different character to house refuse.

There was a decreased income from the sale of waste paper during the year, mainly due to transfer from Lawnwood to Lower Burgh, when no salvage was dealt with for two months, this being the only commodity salvaged by the Department. The sale of this material secured a gross income of £1,639 out of which £266 was distributed in the form of an incentive bonus amongst the collection and disposal staff. The price for mixed paper was £8/0/0d. per ton.

It is hoped that with the larger capacity trailers being purchased to replace the old models this section can be built up to become self supporting. The important factor however, in my opinion, is the relief of expensive tipping space which the salvage of paper allows, and some reduction in fire hazards.

(d) Civic Amenities Act 1967, Part III

This part of the Act lays down further responsibilities on Local Authorities to prevent dumping of refuse etc. and to maintain town and country free from abandoned refuse, motor vehicles and the like. The penalty for dumping is considerably increased and in the case of motor vehicles the expense involved in removal, storage and disposal can be recovered in cases where there is sufficient evidence to institute proceedings.

Local Authorities will have to provide places to enable residents to deposit refuse at any time free of charge.

The scope of previous legislation has been widened to include abandoning etc. on any land in the open air where as previously this was restricted to certain accumulations in built-up areas, or in the case of vehicles the abandoning on or adjacent to highways.

The law dealing with abandoned motor vehicles is to be simplified and further information on the subject matter as a whole is expected early in 1968.

The department has however already improved its arrangements for the collection of unwanted articles from dwellings, for which there is generally no charge. Requests can be made for collection and this is done as soon as practicable. Charges will continue to be made however, for the removal of accumulations on which significant time, labour and transport has to be used, and in every case where the refuse is of commercial or industrial origin.

Arrangements necessary to secure compliance with the new provisions of the Act are to be put in hand early in the new year, and adequately publicised.

(e) Protective Clothing and Welfare

All employees are issued with overalls and in April, 1961 a laundering service for them was commenced, so that the men could hand in a dirty pair of overalls at the end of each week and collect a clean pair. Despite the obvious advantages of this system to the men the majority have continued to have their own overalls washed at home. Few make regular use of the laundering service.

In addition to overalls and waterproof clothing, gloves and goggles are issued to refuse collectors if requested, and rubber boots and donkey jackets are issued to men employed on the tip.

All men engaged on refuse collection are allowed free use of the slipper bath facilities at the Public Baths.

(f) Street Cleansing

The Borough Engineer is responsible for the cleansing of streets and snow clearance.



(g) Public Conveniences

There were 9 public conveniences under the control of the Department. They were cleaned and maintained by a staff of 2 males (full-time), 1 male (part-time), and 1 female (full-time), and 2 females (part-time). Other conveniences provided at Astley Hall and the Recreation Grounds are under the supervision of the Parks Department. The insufficiency of public conveniences throughout the Borough is noticeable, but certain improvements to existing conveniences are carried out from time to time but it is difficult to produce a good image with old and unsatisfactorily-sited buildings. The market conveniences, however are well equipped, with wash and brush-up and free hand washing facilities and the premises in general are well used.

Regretfully, it must be recorded that damage to locks, fittings and buildings was again prevalent throughout the year. However, the manufacturing industry have now concentrated on near vandal-proof installation which combined with new planning and design should ensure that future conveniences are less liable to human frailties.



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### Monthly Statistics of Time Lost Due to Sickness, Accidents and Casual Absence.

Total	...	...	...	...	5.7
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